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tially the same as those of the northern states of this country. Anyone who has taken the trouble to familiarize himself with the situation can not fail to be impressed with the similarity of aims and ideals in agricultural investigation and education in Canada and the United States. The workers in technical agriculture are responsible for much of the recent progress and prosperity of Canada. This is perhaps most appreciated in this country by those of us who are engaged in similar lines of work in the northern states and who, through correspondence and frequent conferences upon mutual problems with our colleagues in adjacent provinces, are best informed as to the results they have accomplished and the progress that they are making. Therefore the writer feels that a new agricultural journal, the official organ of the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists, will be welcomed and will find many readers on this side of the international boundary.

The first issue of *Scientific Agriculture and La Revue Agronomique Canadienne* bears the date of January 1, 1921. It is published monthly by the Industrial and Educational Publishing Company, Ltd., Gardenvale, P. Q. The title page states that it is: "A magazine devoted to the general advancement of agriculture in Canada. Published in the interests of agricultural science and research." The aims of the journal are set forth in more detail in the following quotation from the initial editorial.

As the official organ of the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists, our columns will naturally give publicity to the work which that organization is doing. The articles published will, as far as possible, treat with the educational, scientific and more progressive phases of agricultural effort. Certain pages will perhaps appear to be of primary interest to members of the C. S. T. A., but the general reader will find much information in those pages that is of equal interest to him.

We particularly desire to cooperate with the present existing agricultural press, and to assist them in any way possible. We do not intend to be competitive, nor to trespass severely upon the ground which they are already covering. We feel, however, that there is a place for a magazine which

can represent technical agriculture in this country and we feel certain that no existing publication will dispute that claim, or hesitate to welcome this venture.

As the name of the publication suggests, articles will be printed both in English and French.

WARNER J. MORSE

MAINE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION,
ORONO, MAINE

SCIENTIFIC LECTURES AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

THE following program of Sunday lectures is being given at the Zoological Museum of the University of Minnesota:

- January 2. "The winter bird-life of Minnesota." By D. Lange, principal of the St. Paul Mechanic Arts High School.
- January 9. "The geology of the Minnesota iron ores." By W. H. Emmons, professor of geology, University of Minnesota.
- January 16. "The work of the state game and fish commissioner." By Carlos Avery, game and fish commissioner of Minnesota.
- January 23. "The story of the wheat rust." By E. C. Stakman, professor of plant pathology, University of Minnesota.
- January 30. "Animal pets and their relation to health." By W. A. Riley, professor of entomology, University of Minnesota.
- February 6. "Some Minnesota butterflies and moths and the mystery of their double lives." By Royal N. Chapman, assistant professor of animal biology, University of Minnesota.
- February 13. "The work of the chief state forester." By Wm. T. Cox, chief forester of Minnesota.
- February 20. "The mysteries of pond life." By C. P. Sigerfoos, professor of zoology, University of Minnesota.
- February 27. "The Indians of Minnesota: past and present." By A. E. Jenks, professor of anthropology, University of Minnesota.
- March 6. "Itasca state park and its wild life." By Thos. S. Roberts, director of the zoological museum, University of Minnesota.
- March 13. "Living lanterns of fireflies and other animals." By E. J. Lund, associate professor of animal biology, University of Minnesota.
- March 20. "Our spring flowers." By N. L. Huff, assistant professor of botany, University of Minnesota.

March 27. "The home-coming of our birds."
By Thos. S. Roberts, director of the zoological
museum, University of Minnesota.

THE MARSH FUND OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

At his death in 1899 Professor O. C. Marsh left to the National Academy of Sciences a sum slightly in excess of \$7,000, the income from which was to be used for support of researches in natural history. By reason of judicious handling, the principal and interest now amount to more than \$20,000, and the income is made available to the Committee on the Marsh Fund for grants in accordance with the original purpose of the bequest. At its last annual meeting the National Academy approved the following recommendations of the Committee on the Marsh Fund, namely:

That in general the income be used for important pieces of constructive, scholarly work within the field of science to which Professor O. C. Marsh gave his principal effort. It seems appropriate that grants in the first instance should be used for the support of paleontological and geological research, and that beyond this field the committee should next consider research in aspects of biology related especially to paleontology.

The interest on the Marsh Fund available for the coming year will make possible grants totaling approximately \$1,500. The committee desires to make the allotments in such a manner as to contribute most definitely to the advance of constructive work in the subject to which Professor Marsh dedicated this gift.

Suggestions as to the best utilization of funds will be appreciated. Proposals made may take the form of recommendations regarding problems to be solved, or may concern individuals or organizations guaranteeing through their work the type of constructive effort to which the support of this fund might well be given.

Applications or recommendations should be forwarded to the secretary of the National Academy of Sciences, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., on or before April 5, 1921.

JOHN C. MERRIAM, *Chairman,*
Marsh Fund Committee

THE ELECTION OF DR. ANGELL AS PRESIDENT OF YALE UNIVERSITY

THE Yale Corporation at its adjourned meeting on February 20 by unanimous vote elected James Rowland Angell as president of the university to succeed Arthur Twining Hadley at the close of the present university year. While the decision was reached last week, no formal action was taken until it was ascertained that Dr. Angell could accept. The Corporation has endeavored to choose for its head the ablest educational administrator available in the United States, irrespective of the college of his graduation or the place of his residence.

Dr. Angell is a son of the late President Angell of the University of Michigan, a graduate of that university of the class of 1890, and as professor at the University of Minnesota, professor, dean and acting president of the University of Chicago, chairman of the National Research Council, and president of the Carnegie Corporation, he has shown ability as an administrator and as an educational leader. Dr. Angell is a distinguished psychologist, having been president of the American Psychological Association and being a member of the National Academy of Sciences. Dr. Angell gave the Thomas Lecture to freshmen at Yale this year and was sought for by Yale several years ago for a chair in the Department of Philosophy and Psychology.

The election of Dr. Angell to the Presidency of Yale comes as a result of ten months of study on the part of the Corporation to decide on the strongest man in America for the position. President Hadley submitted his resignation April 10, 1920, and a committee was appointed to receive names of possible candidates for the office of president and to transmit them to the Corporation. In this way some eighty names have been under careful consideration. The Corporation believes "that no one in America combines the breadth of educational experience, and business ability, high public service and spiritual ideals more completely than Dr. Angell. He has also shown during his many years of